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Latin America

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CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION DOMINATES OAS DEBATES

PA060335 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 5 Dec 81

[By Jose Antonio Puertas]

[Excerpt] Castries, 5 Dec (AFP) -- Central America's delicate situation continued dominating the OAS General Assembly debates today and led to a tense exchange between Honduras and Nicaragua on the one hand and among Mexico, El Salvador and Panama on the other.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena incisively criticized the speech delivered by Rafael de la Colina, head of the Mexican delegation, even indicating that Mexico should domestically implement its own "advice" on the organization of the state, which it subscribed to in the French-Mexican declaration on the Salvadoran situation.

In his criticism of the French-Mexican declaration, Chavez Mena noted that it had been rejected by most of the Latin American countries and by all those in Central America, except for Nicaragua and Panama. To the latter he attributed a "somewhat unclear" position on the subject.

Panamanian delegate Juan Manuel Castulovich stressed that the declaration had been regarded in his government's high-level sectors as a good-willed contribution toward a peaceful solution of Salvadoran problems. In the face of an additional comment by Chavez Mena, Castulovich reiterated this position without explaining finally whether or not Panama endorses the conflictive document.

In the speech criticized by Chavez Mena, Mexican Ambassador de la Colina explained at length what the French-Mexican declaration is and is not to his government. The dean of OAS ambassadors began by trying to explain what the declaration is not, affirming that it is not interventionist because it does not seek to interfere in affairs that are the exclusive purview of the Salvadoran people. He then stressed that the declaration neither recognizes the Salvadoran opposition as government nor the belligerence or insurgence of the numerous guerrilla groups.

The gravity of the Central American situation was mentioned in all the speeches delivered today at the last session of the so-called informal dialogue, during which each delegation explained in a speech its positions on the issues confronted by the assembly.

In an obvious allusion to Nicaragua, Honduran Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra criticized the arms race, which according to him is having repercussions on the Central American isthmus, as it is introducing "factors that destabilize the former balance."

Elvir Sierra charged that "extracontinental political interests" want to turn the area into a zone of ideological confrontations, noted that Honduras has received in its territory thousands of refugees from Nicaragua and El Salvador, and expressed his concern over the frequent border incidents "that occur among elements of various nationalities alien to Honduras."

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto made use of the right of response to say that the exiled Somozist refugees in Honduras are the ones provoking the border incidents in an effort to create tension between Nicaragua and Honduras. He proposed greater joint border vigilance to prevent them and dismissed the charges about his country's "alleged arms race."

Elvir Sierra counterattacked by noting that the Nicaraguan exiles in his country include not only Somozists but also refugees who have fled the present Nicaraguan regime. He then added that in the most recent border clashes, Sandinist troops have attacked the regular Honduran troops.

HAVANA REPORTS CUBA SOLIDARITY MEETING IN MEXICO

FL020100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2052 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Hortensia Bussi -- widow of President Allende -- and former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Guillermo (Torriello) have chaired a ceremony of solidarity of Latin American organizations with Cuba, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador. The slogan of the meeting, which was attended by representatives from Latin American political imperialist aggression in Latin America, was: Let us all struggle against the imperialist aggression in Latin America. Hortensia Bussi and Guillermo (Torriello) made speeches in which they noted the profound and militant solidarity of the Central American and Caribbean peoples at a time when they are being attacked by the United States. In her speech, Hortensia Bussi stated that Cuba has written one of the most heroic pages of this century's history and is ready to defend its revolution at whatever price it might be necessary.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS OPENS, CLOSES

Opening of Congress

PA061609 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0353 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Caracas, 3 Dec (EFE) -- The 10th meeting of the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas [ODCA] opened here last night with cheers and applause in honor of Napoleon Duarte, president of the government junta of El Salvador. [Duarte is not in attendance]

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins presided at the inaugural session, which began with a speech by Eduardo Fernandez, secretary general of the Social Christian Party, the ruling party. Fernandez was designated as chairman of this Christian Democratic Congress. Fernandez called for peace in the region, for solutions that will show the "United States of the North something more than the disunited states of South America," for social justice and for the development of democratic regimes in the Southern Cone.

During the session, messages of greeting from the German, Italian and Belgian Christian Democratic Parties were read and representatives from Bolivia, Costa Rica and the Philippines outlined Christian Democratic activities.

President Herrera Campins closed the session with a salute to Chilean Radomiro Tomic and Cuban Huber Matos as "representative of those who have faced harassment, evil and cruelty in the form of government." The meeting is being attended by Christian Democratic leaders from almost the entire continent, including Belize and Antigua, representatives from Europe and chiefs of the Argentine "Multiparty."

Selecting New Leadership

PA061700 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Caracas, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The 10th congress of the Christian Democratic Organization of America [ODCA] tonight elected its new leadership composed of the following persons: president, Ricardo Arias Calderon (Panama), who succeeds Jose Napoleon Duarte (El Salvador); secretary general, Aristides Calvani (Venezuela); vice presidents, Francisco Cerro (Argentina), Jesus Permuy (Cuba), and Rafael Artilla (Costa Rica).

Closing Resolutions

PA062123 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0327 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Caracas, 5 Dec (EFE) -- The defense of freedom and human rights characterizes most of the resolutions adopted here by the 10th congress of the ODCA (Christian Democratic Organization of America). At the end of the sessions Aristides Calvani, former Venezuelan foreign minister, was elected secretary general of the organization. A news conference will be held tomorrow to report of the general conclusions of this congress.

Regarding human rights, the ODCA, based on several charges received and analyzed, declared that "despite the current processes of democratization there have been human rights violations in the past few years and they indisputably form part of the present Latin American situation." The declaration stated that dictatorships, "some connected with the free enterprise system and others with collective systems," prevail on the continent. It added: In one case as in the other, "the suppressica of the basic liberties" is evident.

In other resolutions and in specific terms, the congress referred to the countries of the Southern Cone -- Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Urugay -- and expressed hope that these nations "recover democracy." In the case of Chile, however, the resolution noted that "no possibility for an opening is foreseen, illegal actions which close the door to democracy prevail and measures such as exile and undue imprisonment are still being implemented."

Another declaration discussed Suriname (the former Dutch Guiana) and says that this country has witnessed "the destruction of democracy" and categorically condemned the behavior "of the totalitarian military group that seized power."

Regarding Cuba, a lengthy resolution indicated that the reality on the island "prevents the Cuban regime from being considered a democracy" and condemned the aspects of the single party system and the warlike attitude contained in the 1976 constitution. After expressing wishes for a democratization of the Cuban regime, the resolution demanded the return of exiles and the release of prisoners, but also rejected the terrorism that may be carried out by certain Cuban exiles. It also said that "the Christian Democrats rejected possible foreign military intervention against Cuba and regarding this, support the positions of the Venezuelan Government."

GRENADA DENOUNCES U.S. AGGRESSIONS AT SELA FORUM

FL051851 Bridgetown CANA in English 1820 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 5 Dec (CANA) -- Grenada's leftist government took its dispute with the United States to a meeting of the Latin American Economic System [SELA] which was recently held in Panama, the state-owned Radio Free Grenada has reported. The radio said that the Grenada delegation to the Panama meeting presented to the conference a document on the "numerous acts of economic aggression and propaganda activities "committed by the United States against Grenada over the past 2 1/2 years.

It also said that Kendrick Radix, Grenada's legal affairs minister, in his address to the conference made reference to the various military maneuvers conducted in the area by the United States. The radio report said that Radix noted that such activities not only pose a threat of direct military intervention in the region, but are also deliberate attempts at intimidation and provocation and thus introducing an element of uncertainty and instability in the area.

It said too that the Grenadian legal affairs minister reiterated his country's call for the Caribbean to be declared a zone of peace and said that a peaceful environment based on the adoption of a good neighborly policy was fundamental to the achievement of the objective of economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The radio said that the conference examined the various aspects of relations between Latin America and the United States and in particular the areas of trade, finance, foreign investment and technology transfers. "The delegates pointed out that in their relationship with the United States each country has the right to follow its own development path in an atmosphere free from external pressures and threats," the radio quoted the final declaration as saying.

The radio reported that the delegates felt that as far as the development of the region is concerned food and other products should not be used as political weapon. They agreed to reuect attempts to influence the policies and decisions of international institutions to make them discriminatory for political reasons against member countries of SELA. The station said that the delegates advocated the reform of the regulations and practives of international financial agencies in order to facilitate an adequate flow of financial resources for the development of the region without discrimination of any kind.

"In their specific relations with the United States, the various countries agreed to coordinate their activities so as to achieve a reduction and elimination of tariffs and nontariff barriers by the United States against Latin American products," the declaration said. The statement also said that the delegates agreed to call upon the United States to increase its flow of official development aid, particularly to the less developed countries of the region, as well as to urge Washington to disburse the contributions pledged to international financial agencies.

REGIONAL INFORMATION ON PLANNING SYSTEM SET UP

PA040400 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Representatives of Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Panama met today to establish the basis for creating an information system for cooperation and planning in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The same delgates attending this working meeting, which will last until tomorrow at the Granada Hotel, will analyze the implementation of the information network in Panama.

Latin American Social and Economic Planning Institute

[ILPES] director of assistance, Jorge Israel, spoke at the opening meeting and said that the system would be one of the most valuable and vital for learning about Latin American problems and would supply valid technical information to help in the task.

(Ana Villa de Flores) opened the meeting in the name of the planning and economic policy minister and said that the project is based on the people's needs to promote solidarity and to maintain contact as regards technological exchange.

NEW OLADE SECRETARY SEEKS ENERGY AUTONOMY

PA061937 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0402 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 3 Dec (EFE) -- The new executive secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Ulises Ramirez, of Venezuela, has proposed a search for energetic autonomy. Ramirez today had his first meeting with the press since he assumed his post Monday, replacing Mexican Gustavo Rodriguez, who held the job for 3 years. The new OLADE executive secretary stressed that his program would be the adaptation of modern energy technology to the needs of the Latin American area.

Thus, he offered to promote the recently approved Latin American Energy Project [Proyecto Latinoamericano de Energia -- PLAE], for establishing a common fund to finance energy projects, especially in those countries which are lagging behind.

The fund will have an initial capital of $7.5 million, 2/3 of which will be provided by Mexico, Brazil and venezuela.

Ramirez noted OLADE's interest in increasing this initial figure to $100 million, with contributions from international organizations, including OPEC's financing fund, for which negotiations have already begun.

PRESIDENT VIOLA LEAVES HOSPITAL AFTER TESTS

PY041749 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] President Roberto Eduardo Viola left the Guemes Sanatorium this morning at 0945. He was hospitalized yesterday afternoon to undergo a cineangiocardiography to complete his medical check-up. President Viola was seen off by the sanatorium's managers, Dr Vicente Hector Piscitelli and Felix Montoreano. Before getting into his car in order to be driven to his residence in Olivos, Viola was questioned by reporters from different papers who enquired after his health. He answered: "I feel perfectly well," and he thanked them for being there.

At midday, the Public Information Secretariat issued a communique which confirmed that President Viola had undergone cineangiocardiography to complete his check-up which was aimed at determining the causes that brought about his coronary insufficiency. The communique adds that the treatment to be followed will be determined following the conclusions arrived at by the medical team that is attending him.

CAMILION TELLS CHILEAN NEWSMAN OF PAPAL RESPONSE

PY050125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Argentina will turn over its response to the pope of the Beagle conflict before 12 December, Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has confirmed to the Santiago newspaper LA SEGUNDA.

The response is just a response and does not contain, as some people insist, anything constituting an acceptance, the minister said in an interview granted to the special correspondent of the newspaper on the island of St Lucia, where the OAS is currently holding its 11th meeting.

Camilion made this statement after the 30-minute meeting that he had with Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

According to the Argentine chief diplomat, Buenos Aires' response will permit the maintaining of the course of the mediation and thus the continued smoothing of the path which should lead to a definitive solution to the problem.

He denied that there is a decline due to the long duration of the mediation. I think that in problems of this nature, which are very prolonged, historically prolonged, there is no erosion in negotiating at all. The negotiations never deteriorate. What doesn't last are the hurried actions, the Argentine foreign minister concluded.

Negotiators To Return to Rome

PY050005 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1440 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (TELAM) -- In principle, the Argentine delegates to the Vatican on the southern dispute with Chile will return to the location of their mission this weekend, according to information from San Martin Palace, the most concrete yet obtained.

Meanwhile the two representatives, Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo and Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneno, have been having daily meetings at the Foreign Ministry with the special Foreign Ministry group which handles the Beagle problem or with its highest officials.

The drawing up of the Argentine note which will be handed over to the Vatican demands a series of exchanges of ideas which go outside the Foreign Ministry.

Under Secretary for Foreign Relations Ambassador Enrique Ross as well as the delegates have had to hold meetings with representatives of the joint general staff and with the commanders in chief, among other military officials.

All that is known at this moment is that Moncayo -- without ignoring Etcheverry Boneo -- will be the bearer of our country's response to the holy father's answer to the suggestions made personally by Foreign Minister Dr Oscar Camilion, who traveled to Rome in September for that purpose.

This answer will be delivered in Rome before 12 December, the first anniversary of the papal proposal for the solution of the conflict with Chile, the terms of which reportedly have not considered our country's position on the bioceanic principle: that is, Argentina in the Atlantic and Chile in the Pacific.

Such is the secrecy surrounding the question that no precise information could be obtained at the Foreign Ministry concerning the exact day when the delegate or delegates will depart, nor on the contents of the note, which is being analyzed at the highest level of the national government.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS NO TROOPS IN EL SALVADOR

PY042310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1908 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Castries, 4 Dec (AFP) -- There are no Argentine advisers in El Salvador and the Buenos Aires authorities do not plan to send any, Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion told AFP today. El Salvador is in the process of solving its current military crisis, although it has not yet achieved this, and in this regard we are sure that the insurgents in that nation rely on foreign logistic support, but we are unable to indicate from which country that support comes, Camilion added.

The promised Salvadoran elections will be a hindrance to the guerrillas, but elections by themselves do not mean the establishment of democracy in any country of the world, he said. We actively respect the principle of non-intervention and thus, we remain watchful but uninvolved in the Salvadoran crisis, Camilion concluded.

38 OF 61 ARRESTED COMMUNISTS RELEASED BY JUDGE

PY041924 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1640 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (TELAM) -- Sources of the justice palace shortly after midday today reported that on orders from Federal Judge Jose Nicasio Dibur, the police today released 38 of the 61 communists arrested last Wednesday at three party offices in this capital.

It was also reported that this afternoon the judge will begin questioning the remaining 23 communists for which he will work after the usual court hours. The questioning will continue tomorrow.

The 61 communists are being investigated for violations of National Security Law No 20,840 and also for having weapons of war. So far the legal proceedings have been kept totally secret.

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY TO RESHUFFLE CABINET

PY050220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Dec (AFP) -- It was learned here today that the Cabinet of the government of Gen Celso Torrelio will be reshuffled in the next few days but without a ministerial crisis.

Torrelio, who took over the presidency on 4 September 1981 after a long political-military crisis, will reportedly include more civilians to carry out a 3-year program prepared by the government of the armed forces.

It has also been reported that no economic measures affecting the current financial program will be adopted before the end of this year. However, it is expected that changes in the monetary exchange rate will be approved in the first few days of January, since in practice these changes have already taken place.

SANTA CRUZ WORKERS CALL 'STATE OF EMERGENCY'

PY051522 Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The Departmental Labor Federation [Central Obrera Departamental -- COD] of Santa Cruz in the east of the country has decided to give its support to the Huanuni mineworkers and has asked the military government for the rehabilitation of the labor organizations which were outlawed on 17 July 1980.

In a document published today and signed by Secretary General Nelson Bustos, Press Secretary Ruben Rivero and Organization Secretary Adrian Salmon, the Santa Cruz COD states that all the Bolivian people have been struggling for their rights ever since that same 17 July, both in the social-political and the economic fields. The COD then rejects any economic packet that affects the mass of the Bolivian people and which, according to what it has learned, the military regime is preparing.

The document concludes by saying that the Santa Cruz COD declares itself in a permanent state of emergency and mobilization, it asks for a general and unrestricted amnesty, respect for human rights, the freedom of the press, university autonomy, salary increases and the lifting of the curfew.

COMIBOL ASSESSES LOSSES CAUSED BY STRIKE

PY041258 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] has suffered an overall loss of $5,475,075 in November. In an official report, COMIBOL states that such a large loss was caused by the strike of the Huanuni mineworkers and the movements of support it elicited in other districts of the country.

The report says that the 13-day strike in Huanuni was the longest and adds that 9 days were also lost in San Jose and 7 days in Catavi. The three movements caused a total irrecoverable loss of $4 million, which is equivalent to 90 percent of COMIBOL's total loss in November.

The following is the breakdown of the losses caused by the strikes: $2,950,246 in Huanuni, $1,349,391 in Catavi and Siglo Veinte and $146,232 in San Jose. The report adds that in addition to the economic losses, the strike has also had unfavorable effects on production plans, especially on that of tin. It has been estimated that the strike and stoppages of support resulted in failure to produce 314 metric tons of high grade tin.

ITAMARATY FEARS U.S. POSITION AT OAS ASSEMBLY

PY031645 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Dec 81 p 5

[By FOLHA's special correspondent]

[Excerpts] London -- Brazilian diplomats who are accompanying Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday did not conceal their concern over the possibility that the U.S. delegation might raise the issues of El Salvador and Nicaragua at the OAS General Assembly which will open today in Saint Lucia and thus cause a schism over these issues among Latin American countries.

In a statement he made yesterday at the Brazilian Embassy in Great Britain, Saraiva said that he has not taken notice of the document published this week by the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK in which the United States attempts to prove the "Cubanization" of Central America.

Saraiva's advisers believe, however, that the above document is part of a preestablished plan to keep the subject current so that Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the head of the U.S. delegation at the OAS General Assembly, may raise the issue in Lucia without it being officially on the agenda.

The situation was yesterday described as follows: "When someone beats his chest, he has to continue to do so because otherwise he will be demoralized." And this is what is going to happen: Haig will have to continue "to beat his chest" on this subject during the assembly.

In keeping with this line of thinking, diplomatic sectors believe that the mere mention of the possibility of a military intervention in Central America could unleash "a catastrophe." A diplomat said that to carry out a military intervention would be like "trying to solve a crisis with a catastrophe."

The mere metion of the creation of an inter-American force or of intervention in El Salvador or Nicaragua could bring further strain on relations among Latin American countries such as Argentina and Chile, for instance, which already have many disagreements.

PRESIDENT CALLS SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS

PY040043 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has decided to call the national congress into special session during the period between 6 December 1981 and 15 January 1982, during the congressional recess which should have begun next Sunday, 6 December.

The decision was released this morning at Planalto Palace during a meeting among Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, Civil Household Chief Leitao de Abreu, the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate, Deputy Nelson Marchezan and Senator Jarbas Passarinho, respectively PDS President Jose Sarney and the leaders of the two congressional houses, Senator Nilo Coelho and Deputy Cantidio Sampaio.

The justice minister explains how this call for a special session will be carried out. [Begin Abi-Ackel recording] What I can tell you is that as the constitution demands, the call for specific sessions is made to discuss a list of specific issues, and this list, among others, includes the so-called ineligibility law, [returning political rights to those who have been stripped of them under Institutional Act No. 5] the electoral reform proposal, creation of the State of Rondonia, approval of proposals regarding loans to states and municipalities which have been obstructed in the senate, and finally, the approval of designations of Brazilian ambassadors to foreign nations.

BRAZIL DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF ARGENTINE A-BOMB

PY050146 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Dec (TELAM) -- The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today said that it did not have any knowledge of Argentina producing or intending to manufacture a nuclear bomb.

The Brazilian nuclear program as well as that of Argentina are both oriented toward the principle of peaceful use of atomic energy, Itamaraty spokesmen emphasized in commenting on assertions by the British magazine NEW SCIENTIST that the Argentines are preparing to make their first atomic bomb with the aim of defeating the Brazilians in the arms race.

For its part, the Argentine Embassy in Brasilia categorically denied those stories and reiterated the peaceful objectives of Argentina's nuclear program.

The expansion of the Argentine nuclear program is in keeping with the political goals of the government, which plans to use atomic energy for development, sources at the diplomatic mission said.

Developing countries like Argentina have other priorities, and the principal one is reactivating the economy, the (?sources) emphasized.

FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT U.S. IN APRIL, MAY 1982

PY041900 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Planalto Palace sources have also reported that President Figueiredo will visit the United States in April or May next year. The announcement of Figueiredo's visit to the United States was made by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro after his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

PINOCHET SWEARS IN 4 NEW CABINET MINISTERS

PY041834 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Graciela Contreras report from La Moneda Palace]

[Text] The country will continue, without change, its former general policy in foreign relations and the economic program which is being applied. This assertion was made by President Pinochet in a speech to the nation after the swearing in of the new cabinet which took place in the O'Higgins Hall in La Moneda Palace at 1000 this morning.

On this occasion the president made only four change in his team of advisers, turning down most of the resignations submitted to him on 27 November. The president appointed Lt Gen Washington Carrasco as defense minister; the lawyer Hernan Felipe Errazuruz Correa as mines minister; Brig Gen Luis Danus as director of the National Planning Office; and Lt Gen Sergio Covarrubias as deputy foreign minster with the rank of minister. In the meantime, all state under secretaries continue to occupy their posts.

In his speech, the president dealt with various topics of national interest, confirming that the government continues all its policies without change.

[Begin recording] The government does not echo those who prophesy failures or crises or those spreading false rumors and magnifying problems. They are only trying to maintain their incomes gained through speculation by distorting reality through lies and deception. We will continue the government program, the social policies which the country learned about in the presidential messages of September last year. It will firmly continue to maintain general development in the social field for the poor sectors. [end recording]

President Pinochet then addressed the ministers, telling them: Your dedication and hard work have been and will be an example of civic spirit and a magnificent reflection of the creative will and the unselfishness characterizing the Chilean people.

COUNTRY REJECTS UN RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PY051211 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Chilean ambassador to the United Nations has disqualified the countries which have sponsored the project which charges the Chilean Government with alledged human right violations. Our correspondent in New York now reports on the background of the situation.

[Begin relay from New York] (Mario Zamorano) reporting from the United Nations in New York especially for Radio Nacional of Chile.

Human rights in Chile: The Third Commission of the General Assembly, which is in charge of humanitarian, social and cultural affairs, has debated the item called protection of human rights in Chile.

Chilean Ambassador to the UN Manuel Trucco stated in parts of his speech that:

[Begin recording] For 8 consecutive years, this item has been used as a shelter by several countries which manifest with hypocrisy their concern over the fundamental rights of the individual, while they are far from respecting them within their own territories. For 8 conservative years, the systematic and impudent attack against Chile, its institutions and its rulers and the consequent UN votes have been used by the opportunists to balance and to accomodate, in various nations, some internal situations stemming from circumstantial politics. [end recording]

Chile has reiterated the position held by some Latin American countries which regard the UN debate on human rights as a discriminatory matter.

Only those violations committed in Latin America are discussed, while nothing is said about the daily violations which take place in other countries, as has been stated by the Venezuelan, Colombian and Costa Rican delegates. The Chilean ambassador made the following statement concerning the draft project sponsored by Algeria, Cuba, Mexico and Yugoslavia:

[Begin Trucco recording] The purpose of continuing with the selectivity and discrimination toward Chile has made the representatives of four great sui generis democracies elaborate a draft bill, the L-60 one, which in its rude insolence displays all of the broad range of unjustified accusations which have become known so far. This bill is a pile of slanderous accusations in which political position and ignorance are outstanding features, and it is a clumsy intervention in the constitutional, juridical and socio-economic affairs of a sovereign nation. [end recording]

Ambassador Trucco also responsed to the criticism against the approval of the 1980 constitution:

[Begin recording] But those (critics?) of Chilean politics should know that the 1980 constitution is a Chilean product, is the Chilean answer to anarchy to which was added -- in this case -- the material and moral misery to which my country was led, between 1970 and 1973, by a regime that was fully identified with interests and doctrines inspired by the totalitarian Soviet neoczarism, which was represented -- and is represented now -- by a weak and now discredited minority of the Chilean national feeling. This constitution, approved in 1980 by the overwhelming majority of the Chilean people, in absolutely free elections where the recounting of votes could be checked by the public and in the presence of several foreign observers and reporters, represents the sovereign will of a mature and conscious country. It will not be amended merely on the grounds that it is maligned by some of the representatives in this room, some of whom -- those who belong to the orbit of a superpower -- do not know what a free election is because they have never experienced one. [end recording]

At the end of the speech he delivered to the Social Affairs Commission, Ambassador Trucco said:

[Begin recording] The Chilean people are worthy of their best traditions and we are proud of them. The disturbing attacks we have heard here will not curtail our efforts to build an increasingly free and prosperous nation which protects the interests of its sons and which is not affected by foreign pressure. [end recording]

This has been (Mario Zamorano) reporting from UN headquarters in New York. [end relay]

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY 90 DAYS

PY042138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2018 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Dec (AFP) -- The Chilean military government has extended for 90 days the state of emergency which has been in effect ever since the late socialist President Salvador Allende was ousted in September 1973.

The decision was published today in the official gazette and will go into effect in all Chilean regions, provinces and counties on 6 December.

FRANCE'S LE PORS TO MEET WITH LOPEZ PORTILLO

FL260055 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0037 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, France, 25 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- French Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform Anicet le Pors today traveled to Mexico for a 4-day visit, during which he will told talks with Mexican Government officials. This is the first trip to the American continent by a communist minister of the French Cabinet of the government of Francois Mitterrand.

During his stay in Mexico, Le Pors will be received by President Jose Lopez Portillo and will conduct work sessions with secretaries of state.

Prior to his departure for Mexico, Le Pors stated that with his visit all agreements dealing with public administration, administrative reforms and sciences discussed by President Mitterrand with the Mexican Government last October will be extended. "France's most important relations in the field of administrative research work, training of officials and administrative cooperation are with Mexico." The French minister stated. Le Pors stressed that it is not unusual for a communist minister to represent the French Government on the American continent for the first time because "it is a sign of modern times."

USSR'S BARKAUSKAS ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON C.A., L.A.

FL041441 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0418 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, said here today that the Soviet Union is prepared to improve its relations with the United States for the sake of a lasting peace in Central America and the world.

The Soviet official, who arrived in Mexico on a 2-day private visit, after official visits to Peru and Ecuador, affirmed at the capital's airport that if the United States is prepared to talk "at the negotiating table," it can be sure that it can improve relations between the two powers.

On another score, while referring to the state of current negotiations asking that the Soviet Union remove its missiles targeted against Europe, the official said that those negotiations have barely started and should not be pressured "since matters of dispute should be widely discussed in order to get the best results."

As for the tense situation in Central America, he said he was in favor of a peaceful solution with stable results and he stressed that the USSR "will always be at the side of their friend, Cuba," should the United States decide to invade the island.

In reference to the current Salvadoran crisis, the Soviet vice chairman said that in "El Salvador it is a struggle of progressive forces" and they should resolve their solution internally, without the intervention of other countries. He denied knowledge on whether the USSR intends to sell fighter aircraft to Nicaragua, as claimed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

On the "propaganda campaign" which has taken place between the USSR and the United States, Barkauskas said that "the publicity media has many facets which is precisely the reason it should not be trusted and the media under the control of military regimes should be trusted even less."

Lastly, he affirmed that United States intentions in Central America are unpredictable and he stressed that the USSR seeks to increase its technological, scientific and economical cooperation in the countries of that area.

The Soviet vice chairman visited Peru and Ecuador and had meetings with officials of those countries. He strengthened the interparliamentary ties between the Soviet Union and those countries.

The Soviet ambassador to Mexico, Rostislav Sergeyev, along with personnel from the USSR Embassy, met the Soviet vice chairman and the four parliamentarians accompanying him at the capital's airport.

Antanas Barkauskas will spend the next 2 days touring the historical and tourist centers of Mexico City and its surrounding areas before returning to the Soviet Union.

MEXICO, JAPAN SIGN AGREEMENT ON OIL SALES

FL051224 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Within 1 year Mexico will be selling Japan 170,000 barrels of oil per day under a gradually increasing program beginning today, the Mexican Petroleum State Enterprise [Pemex] has announced.

As a result of negotiations between the two countries, Pemex and the Japanese-Mexican Petroleum Import Company today signed an agreement by means of which the flow of oil to Japan will gradually increase from 100,000 to 160,000 barrels per day by the end of 1982. [figures as received]

Pemex Director Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid said he was pleased "with the results of the efforts to reach an agreement satisfactory to Japan and Mexico, which will redound in greater technical cooperation."

Pemex will sell Japan oil of the "Istmo" and "Maya" qualities at the same prices they are sold to other buyers.

CANACINTRA TO BUY CHROMIUM FROM ALBANIA

FL261741 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Leon, Guanajuato, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Albania will sell chromium to Guanajuato for the local tanning industry. This was decided during a meeting between the Albanian commercial attache, (Hysen Bruzi), and officers of the National Association of the Processing Industry [Canacintra] to finalize the sale.

(Bruzi) met with Canacintra officers, led by Joaquin Yamin Seade, with whom he discussed trade prospects. (Bruzi) noted that these trade relations had been realized in the past but that they had been lost.

At present Albania ranks among the top exporters of chromium, which is obtained from chromite, and is used to tan hides. (Bruzi) said that his country is self-sufficient in foodstuffs and other articles, hence the possibilities of Albania receiving leather goods from Leon under the terms of the trade agreement.

Local industrialists expressed interest in an academic exchange for technicians to come to Guanajuato to teach in local institutes.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO SIGNS DEVALUATION BILL WITH RESERVATION

PA061625 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2127 GMT 4 Dec 81

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 4 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo finally approved the law devaluating the nation's currency (the colon), and in a few hours the new value of 20 colones per U.S. dollar will come into effect.

However, at the same time that he signed the monetary law, the chief of state submitted another draft bill to amend it. Carazo had previously implied that he would do this, when on the day before he urged the president of the Legislative Assembly, Christian Tattenbach Iglesias, to forward the document for enactment and ordered its immediate publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, "despite the serious fiscal errors it contained."

The "errors" to which the president referred are a 15-percent tax on traditional exports and a 4.5-percent tax on nontraditional exports, both included in the new legislation.

Those taxes are not based upon the total value of the exports, but on "the exchange differential"; that is, the difference between the 8.60-colones-per-dollar exchange that existed a year ago and the new 20-colones-per-dollar exchange rate.

The deputes upheld their decision to tax the exchange differential of exports based on an analysis conducted by the Legislative Assembly's Technical Services Department, which estimated an additional profit of over 23 billion colones on exports as a result of the currency devaluation.

The president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo, openly opposes the export taxes, agreeing with the IMF on this issue. The chief of state has publicly declared that by use of such policies, the deputies "will kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

WA071234 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1945 GMT on 3 December states that the police reported on 3 December that four policemen were killed on 2 December by a group of guerrillas numbering about 50 men. The policemen were on their way to the city of Guazapa, Guazapa Department. The guerrillas then "headed toward the San Carlos, San Antonio, San Francisco and Aguilares farms, some 32 km north of (?the capital), to threaten the workers if they continue picking coffee."

Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 0112 GMT on 4 December reports: "Official sources reported today that a total of 30 bodies have been examined by judicial authorities in different parts of El Salvador in the past few hours, all of them victims of violent incidents." In Santa Tecla jurisdiction, 12 km west of San Salvador, six victims "were on their way to church when they were shot" in Las Granadillas Canton; and seven victims in Lourdes Canton "were forced out of their homes by unidentified armed men who shot them to death a few meters away."

Other victims included: two young men found in Apopa, a farmer and his two young sons killed while farming in San Martin, two bodies examined on the road between Santa Ana and Metapan, two men in Zacatecoluca, and eight bodies examined in San Miguel, Cuscatancingo, Usulutan, San Salvador and San Marcos.

Paris AFP in Spanish at 0332 GMT on 5 December reports that "the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) today reported that alleged guerrillas destroyed three camps of the German technical mission that is helping in the irrigation and drainage program of the agrarian reform system." The three camps, located in villages of Nueva Concepcion, Chalatenango Department, were burned by the guerrillas, who then kidnapped three agrarian cooperative leaders and left propaganda of the People's Liberation Forces and the People's Liberation Movement.

Three national guardsmen and five civilians were injured in a truck when a mine exploded 97 km east on the coastal road. "Meanwhile, in Usulutan, 112 km east of San Salvador, a bomb destroyed the main entrance of the tax administration office and injured three guards. In addition, new harassment attacks against the 5 de Noviembre were reported but no damage was done.

"COPREFA announced that the guerrillas 'have been involved in attacks against properties of cooperative members of the agrarian reform' in order to steal food and cash, as was the case in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department, where the guerrillas also took several cattle.

"According to the official report, there were also new attacks against Villa Dolores, Cabanas Department, in the country's north, where the guerrillas left several weapons, ammunition and contact grenades behind.

"In Estanzuelas, Suchitoto jurisdiction, Cuscatlan Department, an armed clash between soldiers and guerrillas occurred. A soldier was wounded in this clash but the number of guerrilla casualties is unknown.

"COPREFA confirmed the destruction of several high-tension towers in the country's east but noted that electricity had been restored today in most of the affected area, which included San Miguel and Usulutan Departments.

"Moreover, a bomb exploded in San Jacinto neighborhood in the southern sector of San Salvador, killing Fidelina Meuia.... Legal authorities said that they had examined 10 bodies today in San Salvador and its outskirts. All of these bodies had bullet wounds."

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish on 4 December, page 3, states: "The armed forces garrison which provides security vigilance at the 5 de Noviembre hydroelectric plant, also known as Chorrera del Guayabo, reported today that these installations were the target of an intense attack carried out by groups of terrorists stationed nearby. The attack lasted from 2000 last night until 0200 this morning." No casualties occurred.

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish on 4 December, page 2, reports that Suchitoto was attacked by armed groups several times on 3 December. There was no electrical service after 1500. The guerrillas escaped to Milingo Canton and clashed there with an armed forces patrol. Suchitoto has also been without potable water service since 20 November, when terrorists blew up the Palancapa Bridge.

Havana International Service in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 6 December reports that "1/3 of Salvadoran territory continues to be without electricity following the sabotage carried out by FMLN guerrillas against high-tension towers in the western part of the country." The guerrillas also blocked nearly all highways to the east and north of San Salvador, and inflicted several casualties on a military patrol in (Finquera) community, in Cabanas. "Other rebel columns attacked army units near Sensuntepeque Volcano, while two bombs exploded in the outskirts of the Salvadoran capital, one near the U.S. Embassy." Some 30 bodies were reported found in various places throughout the country, 12 of them along the San Miguel-(Montegrande) highway.

FRG AMBASSADOR RETURNS FROM GUATEMALA TO POST

PA051948 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] FRG Ambassador Joachim Neukirch returned to El Salvador yesterday. He had been living in Guatemala since May 1979 for security reasons.

Government and diplomatic circles view his return with optimism. His return is the result of the negotiations that Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena carried out during his recent visit to the FRG. He met with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher; and Geissler, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Union; and Wischenewski, vice chairman of the Social Democratic Party, who are considered to be experts in Central American affairs and who visited El Salvador this year.

Ambassador Neukirch yesterday visited the Foreign Ministry to make known his return to the country. Since the foreign minister and the deputy minister were not there, he met with Cesar Miranda Lupone, director of protocol.

GUATEMALA

ARMY, REBELS CONTINUE OPERATIONS; ECONOMY SUFFERS

PA042124 Paris AFP in Spanish 1815 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Guatemala, 4 Dec (AFP) -- While the Guatemalan Army carries out a large-scale offensive against the guerrillas in the western part of the country, leftist groups have increased their activities in the interior of the country and in the capital city, in what seems to be a response to military actions.

The army's offensive -- the largest ever carried out -- covers the Departments of Chimaltenango, Solola, El Quiche and Huehuetenango and, according to preliminary reports from military sources, "it has yielded positive results."

Although they did not give any figures, military sources claimed they had killed at least 100 guerrillas, aside from having destroyed several guerrilla camps and having captured some members of the subversive groups.

However, the guerrillas have intensified their actions during the past 8 days, attacking police stations and army members in charge of guarding banks or private business. They have also carried out other subversive actions.

Two nights ago, three police substations were attacked, leaving five dead. Yesterday, guerrillas took over five radio stations to broadcast revolutionary messages and burned a souvenir shop and store in a residential area of the capital city.

Several commercial vehicles servicing the country's northern and southern coastal routes were also burned, thereby temporarily obstructing routes of access to Guatemala City.

The increased armed struggle in this country is seriously affecting economic activity, basically because investments, which have already been virtually paralyzed by political violence, are now even further reduced because of the investers' uncertainty.

Most seriously affected is the agricultural sector, since a great part of guerrilla activity is aimed against coffee, cotton or sugarcane plantations, basic products within the country's economy.

The government appears confident that it will be able to defeat the rebels, despite criticisms coming from political parties. The latter are taking advantage of the situation to step up electoral activity for the general elections to be held on 7 March 1982.

La Aurora Airport Attacked

PA061948 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Guerrillas attacked the La Aurora International Airport with bazookas and destroyed an Aviateca Airline plane.

Another guerrilla group occupied the community of San Andres Semetabaj, Solola Department, for over 2 hours, after a clash during which the police station and the municipal government headquarters were set on fire. Before withdrawing, the rebels held a meeting with the local residents.

Meanwhile, an official bulletin reported that a military patrol had been ambushed by rebel forces in the Acatenango Volcano area, Sacatepeque Department, but offered no additional details.

Another report reveals that 600 workers will be left jobless in view of the decision of the U.S. transnational Exmibal, S.A. to close mining operations in Izabal Department.

HONDURAS

ARREST OF GROUP LINKED TO GUERRILLAS REPORTED

PA061634 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Excerpts] San Pedro Sula -- Maj Juan Blas Salazar, chief of the first region of the public security forces with headquarters in La Ceiba, Atlantida, announced on Saturday that a gang of alleged bank robbers, who are linked to subversive activities, was arrested. He also noted that many weapons were confiscated from them.

He told reporters that the arrested persons are Raul and Luis Antonio Orellana (brothers), Joaquin Guillermo Hernandez, Victor Castillo, Ulises Chirinos, Yolanda Bustillo (who also goes by the name of Myriam Zuniga) and Julissa Chirinos.

Salazar said that the raid was carried out on Friday afternoon at an undisclosed location and that in the early morning hours on Saturday, three houses where these individuals had hidden large caliber weapons were searched. The arms were to be used for attacks and actions intended to obstruct yesterday's elections.

The weapons that were discovered were described by the military officer as two Galia rifles, a Czechoslovak Meisser submachinegun, two 45-caliber pistols, several cartridges and magazines and two fragmentation grenades. Two olive-green uniforms, like those used by the army, were also found.

Salazar reported that the guerrilla group had ties with another group operating in Tegucigalpa, which was partially dismantled by detectives in Colonia "Mirador de Tildarque" early on Friday; ith a group operating in Olancho Department; and with a group that operates in San Pedro Sula.

He added that the prisoners confessed that they were in La Ceiba to rob the Banco Atlantida and other local businesses, and to obtain money for use in purchasing weapons for the guerrillas. Salazar also noted that they "admitted that they had contact with some other gang members who live in Los Zorzales, Ideal and in the Aurora suburbs in San Pedro Sula.

NICARAGUA

USSR VOWS SUPPORT IN EVENT U.S. INVADES

PA062136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Managua, 6 Dec (AFP) -- The USSR will support Nicaragua in the event the U.S. Government decides to invade it, Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua German Shlyapnikov announced today.

In a statement to the "Radio Informaciones" newscast, the diplomat asserted that "the Soviet peoples have supported Nicaragua since the war against the Somozist dictatorship and will support it in its struggle for peace, defense of its fatherland and reconstruction of the country."

Shlyapnikov rejected the charges voiced by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig before OAS General Assembly sessions being held in St Lucia that the USSR is intervening in Central America through Cuba and Nicaragua.

He charged that the administration of President Ronald Reagan seeks "to distort the image of the USSR, making it appear interventionist, aggressive, and as terrorists in Latin America, especially in Centra' America and the Caribbean.

"All the sensible world knows that the policy of the Soviet Government and the CPSU is of peace and cooperation," he stated.

The ambassador stressed that his country has pressured the U.S. Government to sit down at the table of negotiations "to discuss the thorny problems affecting the life of all humankind."

Among these problems, the most vital one is that of the arms race which is being discussed at the highest level in Geneva, he added.

"The current moment calls for reason, international cooperation and detente to save the world from the arms race," the Soviet diplomat concluded.

STATE COUNCIL'S SECOND SESSION CONCLUDES

Nunez State Council Report

PA052243 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0040 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Report of second period of sessions of the State Council by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, State Council president, at closing ceremony of State Council sessions in Ruben Dairo Theatre in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; brother Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, member of the FSLN National Directorate; companeros of the Supreme Court of Justice, companeros of the State Council Board of Directors, Msgr Salvador [last name indistinct], representative of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference; companeros representatives of our colegislative body; companeros ministers and deputy ministers; companeros members of the Sandinist People's Army staff and the Directorate of the Interior Ministry; companeros representatives of the political parties accredited to the State Council; members of the diplomatic corps; companeros secretary generals of the popular, union and social organizations of our country; Mr Luis Echeverria [former Mexican president]; Vilma Espin [leader of the Federation of Cuban Women]; special guests; companeros:

Seven months have gone by since 4 May, the day of national dignity. On that day and in this same place, the second period of sessions of the State Council officially opened. On that occasion we said that the experiences of the previous period should contribute to the achievement of qualitative steps and to clearly defining the goals to strengthen the revolutionary institutions established for 1981: defense and production.

We must state that the goals were somewhat ambitious. However, for revolutionary determination there is no impossible task since all the people are the authors and beneficiaries of the political, economic and social transformations that occur in a democratic and popular process such as ours.

The State Counil has begun to take its first steps toward institutional maturity. Due to its character, during the 2 years it has been operating it has accumulated sufficient popular support and influence to be considered one of the most prestigious and renowned institutions in the Sandinist people's revolution. This is because the State Council's strength lies in the people and its authority comes from the people who are the source of all power. This must be known. The State Council is advancing increasingly in its legislative capacity. It is acquiring greater levels of organization, specialization and professionalization, placing our institution in an outstanding position in the community of Latin American nations. This is due to the hard-working representatives of the organizations represented in it, to the international recognition it has achieved, to the support provided by the state institutions, to the perseverance of its members even in the most difficult hours, and to its receptiveness to criticism and to bearing this criticism in mind. All of this has made the State Council a genuine product of the Nicaraguan people's revolution.

All the active forces of the nation are represented in the State Council. The participation in a democracy such as ours cannot be conceived outside the channels that the revolution has created. This is evident in the mistake committed by those who tried to make the State Council lose its democratic and deliberative character. Trying to bring about a negative situation, 11 representatives withdrew from the State Council in November 1980. Just the opposite occurred. Far from becoming weak, the State Council gained strength and showed the world that it had acquired an impressive vitality. This has been confirmed by the international and national community. This is the result of the State Council's activity from which we have gained many lessons that can only be understood if one bears in mind the democratic character of the people's administration and the revolutionary principles that guide its action.

In these past 7 months of political debates, this responsibility that is growing every day has taught us that in a country where a revolution has been born, the institutions are further strengthened in the measure that their essential forces are the result of the development of their political and economic actions. Democracy should be conceived neither outside the framework of the revolution nor outside the institutions that the revolutionary state has created to make the principles of political pluralism effective. No political organization can play its role in the revolutionary process outside the participatory channels since this would mean denying the reason for its existence. Democracy involves the advance of the people in their socioeconomic transformations. It involves the strengthening of the process of political institutionalization through its own organizations, taking up the slogan of strengthening, regardless of the organizations' ideology, the revolutionary process. Democracy is not merely limited to the exercise of suffrage but must first of all be conceived in the permanent participation of the people in the political, economic and social decisions and administration. Democracy isn't achieved by laws. It is built gradually to the extent that each political organization takes as its own the essential principles of the revolution. Democracy at this time is in defense of the peace and freedom achieved with the dignity of sovereign people. [applause]

Democracy is expressed in the historical challenge of combining in a revolution in a single bloc the political, economic and social systems in order to guarantee through actions the people's sovereign desire to live in a completely free society. Therefore, participation must not take place outside but inside the institutions in order to have an influence on the transformations.

We state with satisfaction that we have achieved what we initially committed ourselves to doing to the extent of our possibilities. Our work was aimed at replying to the call to strengthen defense and production. We have fulfilled the commitment of surpassing the goals achieved during the first legislative period. The report that we will be presenting today shows that the State Council [word indistinct] during this period. It made greater contributions and it significantly contributed to the process of institutionalization of our revolution, strengthening the juridical channels of the revolutionary state and its principles of national unity, political pluralism and a mixed economy. This is shown in practice by the 73 laws and decrees approved by the State Council in 1981.

Summarizing, we can say that unlike our first experience as a colegislative institution, which approved 65 bills out of a total of 95 bills introduced, this year our organization approved 73 out of a 77 bills introduced and was marked by a qualitative change in the initiating of the bills we discussed, approved, reformed and rejected, which has meant a strengthening of the State Council.

Regarding the State Council's bill initiative, last year out of 39 bills introduced, 11 were rejected. This year, out of 37 initiatives, only 2 were rejected and 1 postponed. But it is not only the number of bills which shows this qualitative advancement, but the importance and effects of the bills presented.

At the end of last year, when we made this same report, we said right here that most of the laws approved had been channeled to giving solutions to problems, situations and concrete facts at the moment they arose. That is, we summarized this colegislative activity in one word: reply.

However, we admitted then and we reassert today that this first experience contained the seal of conscience and the effort to establish a new legal order, a revolutionary legal order and the guideline of not only transforming a legislation to respond to the interests of the people, not only to [words indistinct] of a legal norm and its effectiveness but also to combine within our revolutionary laws the different criteria and concepts of the sectors and organizations which compose the revolution. We thus wanted to achieve a legal order really expressing the genuine concept of community and pluralism, characteristics of our revolution and necessary for the nation's reconstruction.

The difference between the 1980 and 1981 periods is that this year we can say that we approved laws that directly contribute to strengthening our revolution, to bringing into being that model outlined which is based on mixed economy and political pluralism and to confirming that it is a popular, democratic and anti-imperialist revolution.

We can also point with pride to the advancement shown in this period by our representatives, who showed greater awareness of their responsibilities in responding to the interests of their rank and file.

Even more complicated tasks await the State Council during the third legislative period. The imperative need to bring about improvement will prevail over any personal or party interest. It will be the hour of attaining greater legislative independence, of raising the representatives' level of preparation and of persuading the national leaders of the accredited organizations about the attention they must accord to their delegates in the colegislative body. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction must be helped to exercise vigilance over the revolutionary state's development, firmly advance in the establishment of a new legal model, realistically (?estimate) the workers' rights, staunch the wounds inflicted on the fatherland during the war, of [words indistinct] imperialist aggression to the very last man and to preserve the national sovereignty intact.

If today, as we adjourn this second period of work, we were to be asked what the State Council has been, we would say with (?applomb) that it has been the people's legislature, a function of the people. It has been a people's council (?filled) with the love of more than 2 million men and women who love Sandino's cause. [applause]

Ortega State Council Address

PA051457 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Speech by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at ceremony of 5 December to mark the closing of the State Council's second legislative period, in the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua -- live]

[Text] We have heard the detailed report that Companero Carlos Nunez has presented to us today on behalf of the State Council. This report clearly shows the effort that the hard-working, humble and conscientious people of Nicaragua have been making to achieve the national reconstruction. The adjournment of this second period of sessions and the report presented by Companero Carlos Nunez coincide with the speech delivered in Saint Lucia on behalf of Nicaragua and of our people by our foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto.

Today at that regional organization, the OAS, they also listened to the voice and the position devoid of any mask of those who oppose Nicaragua's revolutionary victory, of those who oppose the existence of a State Council here in Nicaragua, of those who also oppose the process of changes currently underway in Latin America. Interventionist pretensions have clearly been heard in Saint Lucia. We are confident, however, that these interventionist pretensions will not be welcome in our continent. Several governments -- such as those of Mexico, Venezuelan, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Argentina, among others -- have already voiced their opposition to any type of intervention or aggression in the area. We are witnessing the resurgence of that great movement of anti-interventionist unity which occurred in our continent when we were fighting the Somozist dictatorship. Latin American governments, progressive forces and revolutionary movements concurred then in their clear rejection of U.S. interventionist pretensions. Following the revolutionary victory in Nicaragua, it seemed that the United States had managed to divide Latin America's opinion. There was the impression that certain governments were ready to support it in its interventionist attitude. This was so because the news agencies run in the United States, distorting both statements and facts, helped give this impression. But the response given by serious and responsible governments in Latin America has been one of rejection to those interventionist proposals. It is true that on our continent and even here in Nicaragua, there are those who echo those interventionist intentions. Some even go so far as to challenge us, to accuse us with the same arguments and with the same finger that the United States accuses us. It would seem that they want to give all their support to the lies fabricated in the United States. So it turns out that Nicaragua constitutes a threat, Nicaragua is a monster, a wild beast, while the United States is the victim. If we examine reality a bit, we find that the United States has been dealing Nicaragua a chain of blows. We also come across a chain of threats that are constantly repeated and which when accompanied by blows such as the ones we have received, cannot be taken lightly. We have been threatened with invasion and blockade; our loans are suspended; the counterrevolutionary bands are encouraged; and we are calmly asked -- the worst part is that these same arguments are repeated here -- why we are arming ourselves, why are we wasting efforts in bullets, rifles and various kinds of weapons. They ask us this when we are simply fulfilling a basic duty. If a power like the United States, which has invaded us already, and which is dealing blows against us now, is threatening us with invasion and a blockade, would it not be inconsistent not to strengthen the defense? We would be acting against the fundamental principles of this revolution. Because if in those days Sandino brought out weapons from the peasants' [word indistinct], we could not do any less now that conditions have improved. We are now obliged to bolster our defense. Bolstering our defense is our sovereign right. We need not account to anyone.

We were saying that there has been a conscientious and serious attitude on the part of the Latin American governments. We must also recognize the consistent attitude adopted by those Nicaraguans who although not fully in agreement with the revolutionary process have closed ranks in the face of the threats of aggression. This is the response demanded by the current moment. Today when Father d'Escoto spoke at the OAS, he did so on behalf of Nicaragua. He was responding to the threats of invasion and blockade with dignity. He was responding to blackmail and arrogance with firmness and with responsibility. We fight because we have dignity, in order to recover the dignity of this nation, in order to recover the dignity of the blue and white flag. We have said it before and we say it again today. We also left the door open to understanding with the United States. We do not accept, however, the door that the Americans are opening for us, because the door they are opening for us is too small. The door they are opening for us is so small that in order to pass through it, we would have to do it on our knees and we are not going to do that. [applause, slogans]

We have said this before and we repeat it now: The proposals must be serious and responsible; they must be respectful. Then we, too, will find just answers and responses in accordance with the clamor for peace by our people, with the clamor for peace that can be heard throughout the Latin American continent, the clamor for peace currently rocking the world.

Today we are closing this second period of the State Council. It is a state council whose doors are open to all the sectors of the country. It is a state council in which all sectors of the country have the right to express their criticism because this is a revolution that permits criticism. It is a state council in which all the sectors of the country are obliged to express themselves and to make themselves felt.

A few days or a few weeks ago, the FSLN introduced the law on political parties for its discussion. This was an important element that led some political groups that had withdrawn from the State Council to rejoin it. We want to believe that this was not the only reason that moved them to rejoin the State Council. The problems that Nicaragua is facing at this time are problems that endanger the hopes of all Nicaraguans.

The threats that Nicaragua is currently facing are threats that endanger the confidence and the desire to advance this revolutionary process with the participation of all the social, political and economic sectors. On rejoining the State Council, these parties are strengthening national unity. It is a national unity that is logically based on the working people, on the great majority of the Nicaraguan peasants and workers. It is a unity that should be bolstered by all the country's sectors because the danger is real.

The position that the United States took to the OAS today is an invitation for the Latin American countries to attack Nicaragua. The least that we can expect under these circumstances is that we will all act with shame [as heard] and that all the sectors of the country will understand that unity must be strengthened. In order to strengthen unity we cannot lean on those who are threatening us. In order to strengthen unity we must base ourselves on dignity, on firmness, on the working people, on the heroes and martyrs, on Sandino, Rigoberto Lopez Perez and on Carlos Fonseca. [applause]

DESERTER SAYS CUBAN MIG'S OPERATE IN COUNTRY

PA041537 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 30 Nov 81 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Excerpts] Francisco Emilio Miranda Mongalo, "Commander Topo," a pilot who made several clandestine flights for the Sandinists and who now has deserted because he believes that Nicaragua is going Marxist-Leninist, has said that Cuban MIG's are already flying in Nicaragua.

According to the pilot, one of the most important runways for MIG-21 and MIG-23 jets is in Puerto Cabezas, in the northern part of the Atlantic coast. That runway was expanded recently. This is the same runway used by the United States as an alternate base for the defense of the Panama Canal during World War II and the same one used in the 1960's for the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Soviet-built MIG fighters owned by Cuba have been operating in Nicaragua, according to charges by Miranda, who was given the nickname "Commander Topo" during the Sandinist revolution.

Miranda said that he has seen a flight of four MIG's traveling the country's northeast. Miranda has been a pilot for 20 years.

He said that one of the secret runways for these fast planes is in Puerto Cabezas, on the northern part of the Atlantic coast. He said that the unway was recently expanded to approximately 7 km.

To do this, all the machinery that was being used to open a road to the Atlantic region was moved to the Puerto Cabezas runway project. A river and a road were detoured in order to extend the runway.

Miranda deserted the Sandinist Air Force on 23 October and fled to Costa Rica in a twin-engined plane. He was accompanied by Carlos Corea Lacayo. The two forced Augusto Lopez Romero, an airplane mechanic, to accompany them. Lopez later returned to Nicaragua.

Miranda said that during the revolution against Anastasio Somoza, the late dictator of Nicaragua, he participated in many clandestine air missions leaving, most of the time from Costa Rica.

The Sandinist Front gave him psychological training for a month to prepare him to bomb Somoza's "bunker" in Managua. At the last minute, he was replaced by two Panamanians who, as Somoza said, did not accomplish their goal since none of their bombs was on target.

"I am the grandson of Emanuel Mongalo, Nicaragua's hero of the 1856 war. Besides that, my grandfather instilled the spirit of war in me. This is why I fought Somoza. Now, I am not prepared to continue supporting the Sandinists since they have taken a turn toward Marxism-Leninism. They have disappointed me. I feel betrayed," Miranda said.

Miranda said that since he was very close to aviation circles in his country, thanks to the prestige he won during the revolution, he has been able to learn many secrets.

He said that this is why he can affirm that in Puero Cabezas there are Libyan as well as Palestinian, Cuban and Soviet pilots. He said there are 32 pilots.

Miranda said that the Sandinists chose 35 of the best Nicaraguan pilots and sent them to Czechoslovakia to receive combat training, which will take some time.

Miranda said that near Puerto Cabeza there is another secret runway called "La Tronquera," which was used by Somoza. Miranda also said that there are military bases with runways in Cosiguina, near the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific in Montelimar, also on the Pacific but in the south, and one called Papalonal, near Momotombo Volcano.

"Commander Topo" believes that the MIG planes operating in Nicaragua "could carry out incursions in Costa Rica at any moment, especially since there is no radar here."

According to U.S. military, reports MIG's operating from Cuba can cover part of Central America. However, with bases on the isthmus, they can attack the entire area, including the Panama Canal and the northern region of South America.

CUBAN TEACHER MURDERED IN CHONTALES DEPARTMENT

Interior Ministry Report

PA052020 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Companero (Guillermo Resul), chief of publicity and press of the Ministry of Interior, today reported to the citizens with great sorrow that at 1030 yesterday, Prof [as heard] Aguedo Morales Reina, 28, was killed by 10 persons, 7 of whom were dressed in military uniforms. The incident occurred at the place known as El Cano, in La Tigra, (Villa Sandino), Chontales Department.

The criminal attack occurred when the Cuban teacher was on his way to the (Sierra Was) Mountain region where he worked as a teacher, a true apostolate.

Also slightly wounded in a leg was the peasant (Julio Murillo Davila), from (Villa Sandino). They were also accompanied by Cuban Prof (Jesus Diaz Lemus), who was unhurt. (Telba del Socorro Martinez), who accompanied the victims, recognized one of the attackers. All were traveling in a van.

The people's militias and armed forces have begun an operation to arrest the criminals.

[Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1514 GMT on 5 December added the information that the Cuban teacher worked at the Manuel Fajardo Primary School in the municipality of Consolacion del Sur, Pinar del Rio Province.]

Borge on Killing

PA060342 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan interior minister, Commander Tomas Borge, said in Managua that the counterrevolutionaries who murdered Aguedo Morales Reina, a Cuban internationalist teacher, and a Nicaraguan peasant [as heard], this Friday in Jutigalpa [as heard], will be arrested soon by the Sandinist authorities.

Speaking at the Sandinist Workers Federation, CST, headquarters, where the body of the young teacher lay, Borge asked those who will take the body of Aguedo Morales Reina to Cuba to tell the Cuban people and especially President Fidel Castro of the Nicaraguan Government's decision not to rest until the counterrevolutionary band that committed this abominable crime is wiped off the face of the earth.

I issued the same words last October, Borge added, when the Cuban teachers Pedro Pablo Rivera Cueto and Barbaro Rodriguez Hernandez were murdered and we are going to fulfill this promise, as we did before.

Interior Minister Borge said that Aguedo Morales was murdered when the words of Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, issued in Castries were still ringing. Haig had accused the Cuban teachers and doctors, who are serving in Nicaragua, of intervening and demanded that they be thrown out of that Central American country.

Let Mr Haig and all his imperialist family know that we are not going to throw out those teachers and doctors from Nicaragua and much less from our hearts, Commander Borge indicated.

The body of Aguedo Morales Reina, who was 28 years old, married and with two children, will be brought to Havana this Saturday night.

Body Returned to Cuba

PA061940 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan governing junta, delcared in Managua that the murder of the young Cuban internationalist teacher committed Friday in Juigalpa will not go unpunished.

Daniel Ortega spoke at the solemn ceremony held at the Managua international airport shortly before the return to Cuba of the coffin carrying the body of the Cuban teacher and the escorting Nicaraguan delegation. The Sandinist leader read a letter addressed to Cuban President Fidel Castro affirming that once again a valiant and dedicated Cuban patriot has been murdered on Nicaraguan soil. The blood of teacher Aguedo Morales Reina, the letter states, has irrigated our soil and we accept that blood with sorrow; but above all, with hopes. The letter adds that the criminals are mistaken if they think their actions will prompt the Cuban teachers to abandon Nicaragua.

The ceremony was attended by Commanders Humberto Ortega and Joaquin Cuadra, commander in chief and chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army, respectively; as well as Sergio Ramirez, member of the governing junta, and other people.

Earlier, Commander Tomas Borge announced the imminent arrest of the counterrevolutionaries who murdered Aguedo Morales and a Nicaraguan peasant.

CARLOS NUNEZ NOTES U.S. 'VERBAL ATTACKS'

PA041609 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, said today that the increase in verbal attacks from U.S. Government officials can be compared only to those that preceded the invasions of Vietnam, Cuba and Kampuchea.

Commander Nunez said that slander and lies against the Nicaraguan revolution apparently come in preparation for a direct military attack by the Reagan administration.

Nunez, who today presided over the closing of the second legislative period of the Nicaraguan State Council, did not comment on the talks held yesterday between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. These talks took place on the island of St Lucia where the OAS foreign ministers are meeting.

The Sandinist leader noted that despite the threats, Nicaragua will not respond in haste. He said that the revolutionary government wants to improve its relations with the United States but that any dialogue must be held on the basis of equality and sovereignty.

Commander Nunez said that the Sandinist government is concerned over the systematic campaign of false charges and threats from U.S. spokesmen and that this situation is being broadly explained to international organizations. He said that Nicaragua will maintain its sovereign position of self-determination and independence, a position that the United States is trying to weaken.

BORGE WARNS HAIG: NICARAGUANS NOT AFRAID TO DIE

PA061312 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Dec (AFP) -- Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaraguan minister of the interior, said here today, "Let Mr Haig know that all Nicaraguans are prepared to die; we are not afraid of Yankee imperialism"

Speaking during the closing ceremony of an elementary education and vocational course for some 400 former bootblacks, Borge said, in reference to recent threats and statements made by the U.S. Secretary of State, that it is absurd for the United States to expect Nicaragua to ask permission to purchase weapons with which to defend its revolution.

How often have they given us explanations regarding the arms race that they have promoted and led? When have they asked us for permission to build their warplanes and their thermonuclear weapons or to send weapons to El Salvador," Borge asked.

"It is absurd for a powerful country to threaten to destroy a weaker one and at the same time seek to prevent the weaker country from arming to defend itself," the minister added.

He added that once again it is a case of "the old story of the struggle between David and Goliath. This small David that is Nicaragua has a slingshot in its hands to fight against the Yankee giant and let Mr Haig know this: All we Nicaraguans are prepared to die," Borge said. "We are not afraid of imperialism," Borge said in conclusion.

'DEMOCRATIC FORCES' REPORT SANDINIST CLASH

PA042347 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Attention, attention, Nicaraguan brothers: Attention, attention: The general staff of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces [title as heard] has just released the following war bulletin:

The Nicaraguan Democratic Forces announce to the heroic Nicaraguan people that on Tuesday, 24 November, nationalist and guerrilla columns comprised of freedom commands engaged in combat a patrol of the FSLN's genocidal troops at the head of the Yali River, 13 km west of Siuna. Following the armed clash, our freedom commands reported that nine casualties, including the dead and injured, had been inflicted on the mangy-dog enemy. Russian equipment and military gear were also recovered. We regret the fact that two of our combatants were injured.

Through this radio station, we alert the people in the zone that there may be imminent criminal armed reprisals by the genocidal FSLN troops.

With God and patriotism, we will defeat communism. God, fatherland and death.

Released somewhere in our fatherland.

SOLDIER EXECUTED FOR ASSAULTING MISURASATA WOMEN

PA042056 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Front [FDN] inform all fellow citizens that on 23 November the official in charge of the Guoactan base [as heard] was executed. The official in charge of the Guoactan base was called (Granizo Eren), alias Mauro. He was the official in charge of state security and in charge of the information network in the Rio Coco area. This soldier was executed because he raped three young Misurasata women. A cassette was later found in his possession. This cassette contained the plans to murder our brother Steadman Fagoth, leader of the Misurasata.

TROTSKYISTS REQUEST ADMISSION TO STATE COUNCIL

PA061340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Revolutionary Marxist League (Trotskyist) has applied for admission to the State Council, Nicaragua's colegislative body.

In a letter to the State Council officers, the Nicaraguan Trotskyists claim that, since 1971, they have been "consistent" anti-Somozist fighters within the workers' movement and the student and popular sector of the country.

The political committee of the Revolutionary Marxist League, which sent the letter to the State Council, notes that other groups that have also requested admission to the auxiliary legislature are the Nicaraguan Communist Party, the People's Action Movement (Marxist-Leninist) and the Social Democratic Party.

The Trotskyists' proposal comes at a time when a State Council commission is studying a bill on political parties in Nicaragua.

One article of the bill stipulates that in order to be recognized as a political party, organizations must be members of the State Council.

The State Council, which began its second legislative term on 4 May, ended its sessions last night. However, the government junta has called for special sessions to continue in order to finalize the political parties bill.

CUBA'S VILMA ESPIN ARRIVES FOR AMLAE MEETING

PA060024 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Vilma Espin, member of the PCC, Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, gave a fraternal salute to the people and especially to the Nicaraguan women, upon her arrival in Nicaragua.

Vilma Espin is head of the Cuban delegation that will attend the constituent assembly of the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Nicaraguan Women's Association, AMLAE, on 5 and 6 December in Managua.

Vilma Espin referred to the courage shown by the Nicaraguan people who liberated themselves after 20 years of struggle and to their readiness to defend their sovereignty. She said the Cuban women play an important role in the defense against the threats of imperialism. We do not want to neglect production and we must prepare for defense in view of the constant imperialist threats which represent a serious menace to freedom which we will always defend.

She said that imperialism is trying to distract the efforts made to increase our production, because this would help the country's economic development.

She explained that the Cuban women are very active in the defense of the fatherland and that, apart from the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Cuba also has the territorial troops, which have a high percentage of women in its ranks who are trained to take their place in the defense of the fatherland.

AMLAE's first constituent assembly will open at 1100 tomorrow to discuss and analyze, among other things, the records of the 225 sessions it held throughout the country.

HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICIAL DENIES RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA060426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] In open contradiction to statements issued by Jose Esteban Gonzalez, president of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commisison, a member of this organization categorically said that there is full respect for human rights in Nicaragua.

Marta Baltodano, member of the Human Rights Commission, termed positive the policy being implemented by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which through its laws has been promoting respect for the human rights of all Nicaraguans. These statements once more expose the chain of lies disseminated by Gonzalez, who was the former secretary general of the opposition Social Christian Party. In his trips to Europe and to some countries in this continent, Gonzalez has accused the Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders of an alleged violation of the citizens' fundamental rights.

The fact that within the revolutionary process there is an organization in charge of defending man's rights is in itself a guarantee of the willingness of the revolution to watch for the welfare of Nicaraguans, Marta Baltodano indicated. These statements also coincide with the report submitted today by a delegation of the International Labor Organization, ILO. The delegation came to Nicaragua to investigae reports of mistreatment to four private enterprise leaders who are in prison here.

The ILO said that the reports released by members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, are absolutely false, after finding on location that the prisoners are in good health and are receiving good food.

Miss Baltodano said that the situation of prisoners in Nicaragua is satisfactory, because apart from the right of parole decreed last October by the law of pardon, prisoners can file appeals for a reduction or commutation of their sentence.

To this we can add the steps taken by the Nicaraguan Government, which in October and December 1980, pardoned a large number of prisoners.

Meanwhile, Orlando Matus del Carmen, member of the National Commission for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, today said that the commission has submitted a petition to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction so that on 10 December, International Human Rights Day, some 500 prisoners, former Somozist guardsmen, will be pardoned. He said that since the commission had been founded, the government has granted 2,000 pardons, including the 505 granted on 10 October this year. Matus del Carmen added that prisoners serving terms of 1 to 3 years and who have only 6 months left to complete their sentence could be paroled.

BULGARIAN ADDRESSES AGRARIAN REFORM MEETING

PA031545 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpt] (Dimitri Dimitrov), Bulgarian leader attending the continental meeting on peasant movements, said today that Latin America is in a process whose final phase must be complete economic and political liberation from imperialism.

(Dimitri Dimitrov) said that this meeting is a victory for the Latin American peasant movements that are struggling for agrarian reform and social progress. The Bulgarian agrarian expert is a special guest at the continental meeting on agrarian reform and peasant movements being held in Managua with the participation of 45 countries and representatives of more than 40 peasant organizations.

(Dimitrov) said that this meeting is only possible in a phase of development of the peasant movements. The fact that the meeting is being held in Nicaragua, he added, shows that the phase of maturity of the struggles of the farmworkers has reached such a level that coordination and common solutions must be sought.

CUBA DEMANDS SECURITY FOR ITS DIPLOMATS AT UN

FL051749 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] In a speech before the UN General Assembly Juridical Affairs Commission, Cuba's alternate ambassador, Rolando Lopez del Amo, urged the United States to provide security measures for the normal functioning of diplomatic missions accredited to its territory.

After enumerating the 40 acts of aggression that have taken place in New York against Cuba's diplomatic personnel, Rolando Lopez stated that so far the guilty persons responsible for such acts have not been punished.

For its part, the Soviet Union, in a letter addressed to the UN secretary general, has denounced the propaganda campaign unleashed by the United States on the alleged use of bacteriological arms by the USSR in Afghanistan, in Southeast Asia. The letter stresses that in reality the United States is trying to hide the broad use it made of chemical weaponry against Indochinese nations.

PEREZ MEETS WITH CEMA PLANNING OFFICIALS

FL050145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Humberto Perez, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, has met with the delegates to the 12th conference of deputy chairmen of CEMA countries central planning bodies, which ended this morning with the signing of the final protocol. During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on current matters dealing with planning methods, their improvement and application in the economies of CEMA member countries.

The protocol was signed during the closing session held this morning at the Palace of Conventions, following 3 days of working sessions. The document includes provisions for mutual information on current conditions of the system of planning and management of the national economy, the draft of the program of activities during the next 3 years and preliminary agreements of the agenda to be discussed in the 13th conference on 4 to 8 October 1982 in Bulgaria.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH ETHIOPIA'S CHEKOL

FL040210 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Wollie Chekol, Ethiopia's minister of external trade, and the members of the delegation accompanying him. During the friendly talks, the two leaders examined the state of the commercial and cooperation relations and, especially, the excellent possibilities of broadening them to various other branches of the economy in the near future.

ECUADOREAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITING HAVANA

PA062030 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon received an Ecuadorean democratic left party delegation led by Deputy Rodrigo Borja in Havana today. Discussion at the meeting, held at the Cuban Foreign Ministry offices, dealt with issues of bilateral interest and with other topics related to the international political situation.

ICRT PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

FL050212 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute [ICRT], today held talks with a delegation of the CPSU Propaganda Department, headed by Reyn Eduardovich Ristlaan, secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia.

The Soviet delegation expressed interest in the ICRT information policy and the programming being developed by Cuban radio and television.

RAUL CASTRO ATTENDS FAREWELL PARTY FOR KOLDUNOV

FL042303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and FAR minister, has attended in Havana the farewell party hosted by Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Vorotnikov for USSR Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Koldunov, deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the air defense forces. Also present at the party were Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy FAR minister and chief of general staff, and Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the FAR Political Central Directorate, both alternate members of the PCC Politburo.

Koldunov Departure

FL040203 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] USSR Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Koldunov, deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the air defense forces, today departed for the Soviet Union at the conclusion of a visit to our country accompanied by a military delegation, which attended the festivities commemorating the 25 FAR anniversary.

At Havana air terminal, Koldunov was seen off by Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee, deputy FAR minister and chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and antiaircraft defense forces. Others present at the airport were USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Col Gen Vladimir Konchits, principal adviser to the FAR ministry, and Navy Capt Genadiy Mikhaylov, naval and air attache of the USSR Embassy in Cuba, as well as FAR chiefs and officers.